NUMB. 669

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26. 1737.

№ 677.

of CECIL *Lord* BURLEIGH, *&c. continued.*

THE Change made in Religion in the Beginning of the Queen's Reign, had ſo incenſed the Head and all the Members of the *Romiſh* Church, that they left nothing unattempted to embroil the State either at home or abroad; ſuppoſing that if by any Means a Revolution ernment could be brought about, a Revolu- Church-Affairs would alſo happen. Sir *Wil- cil* defeated all their Endeavours for Eleven together, diſappointed their Plots, and d them from acquiring any Force capable of ing a Rebellion. This he did, 1. By care- tending to the Affairs of the Church; which ved its Eſtabliſhment, ſo it was alſo indebted Ornaments, and for its Preſervation, to the f this Stateſman. He it was who preſerved acy, who maintained the Biſhops in the Enjoy- of thoſe Rights and Revenues, which are ſo uſeful as well as honourable to the Form of on ſubſiſting amongſt us. He it was to the Clergy of all Degrees addreſſed themſelves, they were vexed by Enemies, either of the *Ro-* any other Perſuaſion. He it was, who in the of all his various and weighty Buſineſs, turned ious Ear to all their Complaints, of a Private as a Publick Nature; gave his utmoſt Aſſi- in redreſſing them, and where that could not ne, afforded them the Comfort of kind and y Letters; of which their intrinſick Excel- hath cauſed Numbers to be preſerved, which confer that Honour on his Memory, which he, out of Modeſty, declined. (*a*) 2. By ſuch Encouragement as procured him the beſt peedieſt Intelligence, either of the Errors of ds, or the Frauds of Foes. The former he Care to have inquired into and corrected; the he took Pains always to diſappoint; and as of- it was neceſſary to puniſh. 3. By Supporting Dignity of the Crown in all Things; cauſing Commiſſions to be iſſued out, receiving and ning himſelf ſuch Returns as were made upon taking thereupon proper Reſolutions, and g thoſe Reſolutions into immediate Execution. Juſtice ſtrictly, but without Severity, and ſuffering any Offender to eſcape, either thro' lity or Fear. Hence the Papiſts found it little Intereſt to ſtickle againſt the Government. For they contented themſelves with the quiet En- t of their own Conſciences, and did not di- others, they were ſure to live in Peace, and o be treated with Reſpect and Favour; where- ontrary Conduct ſubjected them to a Multitude conveniencies, without doing any Service to Cauſe. (*b*)

ROAD, the Popes laboured by all Means to their Authority over *England*. *Firſt*, They t to cajole the Queen and her Miniſtry, by g to authorize the Common-Prayer Book, and her moſt material Points of the Reformation, ded the Nation ſubmitted again to the Holy See. When theſe Offers were more than rejected ſimply, and without entering into any ciations, the Thunder of the *Vatican* was diſ- ed; but either this Iſland lay at too great a nce, or Time had ſo diminiſhed its Force, that its Noiſe, it produced nothing worthy of e. The *Engliſh* Papiſts, indeed, were pro- to ſome Acts of Indiſcretion, and at laſt, as all ſee hereafter, to a Rebelliion. But this end- s moſt Popiſh Plots do, in the Deſtruction of Authors, and in affording Proteſtants an Oppor- of ſhewing that they had more Charity than Adverſaries. The *King* of *Spain*, who had been the firſt cold, began by Degrees to ſhew a ma- t Hatred of the Queen and her Subjects, ex- preſſed in a Variety of contumelious Actions. A juſt Apprehenſion of his Policy and Power engaged Sir *William Cecil* to perſuade his Sovereign to bear them in the beſt Manner ſhe could, till her Revenue and the Nation's Strength were arrived at their proper Growth to give them Check; and in the mean Time Methods were found to diminiſh his Power, to counterwork his Policy, and to keep up the Reputation of the *Engliſh* Crown. (*c*) In *France*, under the Reigns of ſeveral Kings, a Woman governed; and, as we before obſerved, 2 Factions diſturbed that Nation. At the Head of the One were the GUISES, Princes of the Houſe of *Lorain*, who by pretending a high Zeal for the Catholick Religion, acquired a Power independent of, and, conſequently, incompatible with, the Rights of their Sovereign. The Other were the *Huguenots*, or Reformed, who had for their Chiefs the King of *Navarre*, the Prince of *Conde*, the Admiral *Coligny*, and other great Lords. As the *Guiſes* were the mortal Enemies of Queen *Elizabeth*, of Conſequence the *Huguenots* were her Friends. *Cecil*, therefore, adviſed her to aſſiſt the laſt, with Money and with Men; not as Rebels to their Prince, but as Subjects in Danger of being oppreſſed and deſtroyed by the *Guiſe* Faction, whom the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors repreſented to be, what they were afterwards found, as dangerous Enemies to the *French* Crown as to the Queen of *England*. By theſe Means the *Engliſh* Troops were exerciſed at the Expenſe of an Enemy's Country: For *Havre de Grace* was put into the Hands of the *Engliſh* by the Reformed, and the War was carried on wholly in *France*. The Power of that Nation was exceedingly weakened by theſe inteſtine Diviſions, and the *French* Court received ſuch a Teſtimony of the Queen's Force and Firmneſs, that at length a Peace was concluded, upon honourable and advantageous Terms to *England*; which endured longer than was expected, thro' the artful Management of *Cecil* and *Walſingham*, who knew how to work upon the Hopes and Fears of that Court, to the Advantage of their Miſtreſs. (*d*) As for the reſt of *Europe*, when they ſaw the Queen firmly ſeated on her Throne, her Kingdom in a flouriſhing Condition, its Navy encreaſed to a formidable Appearance, and its Trade extended beyond all Expectation; they ſtood amazed at her Wiſdom and Proweſs, and paid her all the Acknowledgments of Reſpect which are due to a Superiority of Genius, in what Part of the World ſoever it appears.

AT home, beſides the Difficulties already noted, there were others no leſs perplexed in their Nature, and from their Proximity, infinitely more dangerous. Theſe were owing to the Views of ſeveral great Lords at Court, who were deſirous to make uſe of the Queen's Favour towards them, in order to gratify their own Ambition rather than further the Welfare of the State: Theſe ſeeing a contrary Diſpoſition in Sir *William Cecil*, who bent his whole Endeavours to the Service of his Sovereign and her Subjects, whereby he had apparently the Good-will of both; conſider'd him not only as an Obſtacle in the Way of their Deſigns, but as a Perſon, the Luſtre of whoſe Wiſdom, and the Splendor of whoſe Integrity, rendered him more conſpicuous than Men of Title, and threw a *Shade* on their *Dignity*, who were indebted for it to the Merit of their *Anceſtors* and not their *own*. The Lords at Court were not many, and therefore I am inclined to draw their Characters briefly, that it may appear who were the *Workers*, and who were *wrought* upon in thoſe *Stirrings* of *State*, which hereafter I ſhall be obliged to *Record*. Firſt, then, the Duke of *Norfolk*, in Right of his high Title, which ſeemed the higher, as he was the only Duke in the Realm, on account of his Nearneſs in *Blood* to the Queen; but chiefly from the Conſideration of his own *Worth*, which was infinitely Superior to the Advantages he had from *Birth* and *Fortune*, which made him at once the *Idol* of the *Court*, and the *Darling* of the *People*. He was a Nobleman every way amiable; for he was Learned, Generous, Pious, Brave, and naturally inclined to every thing that was *Good*: He had ſtudied under *John Fox*, and derived from him an admirable *Latin* Style, and a facility of ſpeaking with *Strength* and *Elegance* on any Subject: His only Fault was having too good an Opinion of Mankind, which created him many *Troubles*, and brought him at laſt to a *violent Death*. *Pawlet* Marquis of *Wincheſter*, was a Man remarkably happy, having enjoyed the *Favour* of all the Kings and Queens under whom he lived; as he died afterwards in full Poſſeſſion of the Queen's *Favour*, after having been many Years Lord High Treaſurer, at the Age of 97, and ſeeing upwards of a *Hundred* Perſons deſcended from himſelf. He was at this Time a *venerable Courtier*, of quick Parts, great Intereſt, and had high Ideas of the *Reſpect* due to the Nobility. The Earl of *Arundel* was the laſt of a Noble Houſe; a Man of high Spirit, ſtrongly tied both by Intereſt and Affection to the Houſe of *Norfolk*, to which, after his Deceaſe, his Title devolved: He was loyal to the Crown; a Man of *Courage* and *Parts*, and one who affected a great *Zeal* for the *Publick*. The Earl of *Northumberland*, like moſt of the Earls of that Houſe, a bold, buſy, ambitious Man, mightily conceited of his *high Birth* and great Intereſt in the *North*, and one of the moſt eminent *Chiefs* of the *Popiſh Faction*. *Nevil* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, was a Nobleman of a very bad Diſpoſition: He was Haughty, yet had neither true Courage, nor any great Spirit: He was profuſe, and at the ſame Time greedy; loved unquiet Times, and to be engaged in factious Diſturbances, tho' he had no great Abilities, and was very Timorous: He was a violent *Papiſt*; ſecretly hated the Queen, and wiſhed well to very few. The Earl of *Pembroke* was a Man of quite different Character, *Juſt*, without *Severity*; *Brave*, but of a *mild* Behaviour; a Perſon of ſtrict *Honour*, zealous for the *Nobility*, and ſtrictly attached to the Duke of *Norfolk*. *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, united the Subtlety of his Grandfather to the Ambition of his Father. He was a Man whoſe Abilities were not to be comprehended, and conſequently cannot be deſcribed: He affected an extraordinary *Piety*, which ſet him at the Head of the *Puritans*; but was generally thought an Atheiſt, chiefly becauſe it was remarked, that he had no *private Devotions*: He enjoyed the Queen's Favour in the higheſt Degree, which made him grudge the ſmalleſt Portion thereof to others: He was without doubt a great *Stateſman*; but at the ſame time ſo great a *Diſſembler*, that his Character was ſo myſterious, as to engage us rather to relate his Actions, and what was ſaid of them by others, than to attempt a Diſcovery, either of their *Motives* or *Ends*. His Brother *Ambroſe* Earl of *Warwick*, was a Perſon of great Conſideration in the Court of Queen *Elizabeth*, and if not a wiſer, was yet held to be a *braver* and *better* Man than *Leiceſter*, whoſe *Intereſt* however he generally ſupported. But it is Time to return to *Action*, and to obſerve how all the Lords were united, with many others, in a Deſign to deſtroy *Cecil*; or at leaſt remove him from *Buſineſs*, in Spight of the Queen. (*e*)

(*e*) *Theſe Characters were collected by comparing the Works of Hiſtorians, Authors of Memoirs, and Collection of Authentick Records and Papers relating to this Reign.*

Vienna, Auguſt 14.

'YEſterday arrived an Expreſs from the Prince of Saxe Hilbourghauſen, with News that 'the Turks had raiſed the Siege of Bagnalucka, and 'defeated his Troops. They made uſe of the follow 'ing Stratagem to deceive us; as they were ſure of 'being ſuccour'd, for two Days they ſhot only Piece's 'of Iron, Stones, and the broken Bombs which we 'had thrown into the Town; ſo that we thoug't 'they were in want of Ammunition; this gave us an 'Opportunity of making our Approaches very faſt, 'when they hung out a white Flag, and endeavoured 'to come, as we thought, to an honourable Com- 'poſition; but our General refuſed to grant them any 'other Conditions, than thoſe of being Priſoners of 'War: It was during this Interval, that the Turkiſh 'Succours who had march'd through a Wood where 'we leaſt expected them, attack'd us with the utmoſt 'Fury: Caroli's Regiment of Huſſars was broke 'in an Inſtant, and intirely cut to Pieces; in the 'mean time the Beſieged made a Sally and cut down

(*a*) *Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation. Strype's Annals, Vol. II. and III.*

(*b*) *See Rapin, Camden, and all the Hiſtorians of this Reign.*

(*c*) *Rapin, &c.*

(*d*) *Mezerai. Camden. Walſingham's Memoirs or Negociations.*

all before them; and what compleated our Misfortune was, that our main Body, which consisted of 14,000 regular Troops, in their Retreat, found the Bridge of Communication, which we had over the River Verbas, broke down, so that above 800 were drowned, and the rest who could not get over the River fell into the Hands of the Turks. This Loss is very considerable, having left the Enemy in Possession of our Cannon, Mortars, Baggage, and War Office: The Regiment of Wolfenbuttle, which rallied three Times, is almost destroy'd; its Colonel Przikofski is killed; as is likewise of Daun's Regiment 6 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, &c. In short, it is reported that we had at least 7000 Men killed, a great many dispersed, and that the few who escaped, were retired to Gradisca with the Prince. Orders are gone to Count Seckendorf, to send him a large Detachment from the Main Army.

Vienna, Aug 17. 'The Lieutenant Col Zchock, who brought the News of the Prince of Hilbourghausen's Defeat, makes his Loss very inconsiderable; but we are informed, by other Hands, that out of this Body, which consisted of 14,000, scarce 700 were saved: The Regiments of Caroli, Jurger, Wolfenbuttle, Young Daun and Molk, are destroy'd; and amongst the Dead are the Colonels Halwein, Przikofski, Offenfeld, Piaz and Kramhaer.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Aug 24. Arrived off of our Port the Fortune, Eaton, from St. Christopher's; and the Sarah and Elizabeth, Macklean, from Antigua.

Deal, Aug. 24. Wind N. E. The outward bound in my former sailed this Forenoon. Came down and sailed, the St. George, Lindsey, for Philadelphia; the Dragon, Westwood, for Lisbon; the Tilly, Dove, for Liverpool; the Charles, Read, for Carolina; the St. Joseph and Success, Reney, for Cadiz.

Gravesend, Aug. 24. Passed by the Duke of Kingston, Merrington, from Bologne; the Antwerp Packet, Wetherell, from Middleburg; and the Nancy, Alcock, from Rotterdam.

LONDON.

The Report spread about Yesterday of Her Majesty's Death, was raised by an impudent Fellow that had got into the King's Road from Fulham, who, to avoid paying at the several Gates, pretended he was going to London, in great Haste, upon that Account.

Her Majesty has the Gout in her Feet, but is otherwise in very good Health.

And Yesterday Her Majesty dined in Publick, at Hampton-Court.

On Tuesday the 6th of September, will be paid at the Pay-Office in Broadstreet, two Months Wages in Six due to the Company of His Majesty's Ship the Roebuck, ending June 30, 1736. and December 31, following.

This Day the University of Oxford are to wait upon their Majesties at Hampton-Court, with a Congratulatory Address, upon Occasion of the Birth of the Princess.

And last Night the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads of the University of Cambridge came to Town, in Order to present a like Address to their Majesties.

On Wednesday Night last a Reprieve came to the New Gaol in Southwark, for George Green, one of the Malefactors condemned at the late Assizes at Kingston. The other 3 condemned at the said Assizes, are likewise reprieved for Transportation.

On Tuesday next the Right Hon. the Countess of Porland sets out, from her House in Privy-Garden, for the Bath, in Order to make Use of the Waters there.

Yesterday Mr. Grey, formerly Secretary to the Honourable Commissioners of Excise, set out for Ireland, being appointed a Commissioner of the Revenue in that Kingdom.

Count Joseph Kinski, Privy Counsellor to the Emperor, and Chamberlain of his Houshold, is daily expected here from Vienna.

Yesterday died of the Small Pox, at his Lodgings in New Bond Street, George Newport, Esq; possessed of a plentiful Estate in Somersetshire.

The latter End of last Week died at his House at Warwick, Philip Hatton, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the said County; a Gentleman of an exceeding fair Character, and universal Knowledge; was a constant and generous Benefactor to the Poor, a steady Friend, and an indulgent Father.

On Wednesday last Mr. James and Mr. Golding, Attornies at Law, coming from Richmond to London, were attack'd on Barnes Common by a single Highwayman, who demanded their Money, which they gave him, and then he rode off towards Roehampton.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Kill'd 2. One by a Fall down Stairs, buried at St. Christopher's, and One by a Fall from a Cart, at St. Margaret in Westminster. Murdered, buried at St. George in Middlesex 1. Overlaid 5.

Christned	Males	172	Buried	Males	252
	Females	167		Females	289
	In all	339		In all	541

Increased in the Burials this Week 48.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	217	Forty and Fifty	43
Between 2 and 5	57	Fifty and Sixty	37
Five and Ten	24	Sixty and Seventy	23
Ten and Twenty	18	Seventy and Eighty	24
Twenty and Thirty	33	Eighty and Ninety	11
Thirty and Forty	54	Ninety and a Hundred	0

	Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	00 00	00 17

Bank Stock 145 3-8ths. India 176. South Sea 101 3-8ths. Old Annuity 110 3 4ths, 111 1-8th, 110 3 4ths. New ditto, 110 1-half, 110 3-4ths, 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 106 to 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 113. Royal Assurance 108 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Premium. Old ditto 6 l. 14 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 l. 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Premium. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 7-8ths. per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 19 s. 10 l. 9 l. 19 s.

Custom-House, London, August 6, 1737.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby give Notice, That on Wednesday the 31st Instant will be exposed to Sale at the Custom-house at Fowey in Cornwall, upwards of Fourteen hundred Gallons of Brandy, Two hundred and five Gallons of Rum, and upwards of Five thousand Pounds Weight of Tobacco, clear of all Duties; the same being Condemn'd in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The said Goods may be viewed and tasted till the Time of Sale, at the Custom house at Fowey.

Westminster Bridge Office, Aug. 25, 1737.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners for Building a Bridge at Westminster, are to meet at their Office in Duke Street, Westminster, on Wednesday the 31st Instant, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, in order to consider further of the Report made by the Committee, to whom the several Plans and Proposals for Building the Bridge was referred, at which Time all Commissioners are desired to attend.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, August 3, 1737.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich being impowered, by Letters Patent, to hold and keep two Markets, on Wednesday and Saturday in every Week, for the Buying and Selling of all Sorts of Provisions, Goods, and Wares whatsoever, usually bought and sold in Markets, and to take and receive all Customs, Tolls, and other Profits thereto belonging, Do hereby give Notice, That a proper Place, on a Piece of Ground belonging to the said Hospital in the Town of Greenwich, being set out, and Shambles, Stalls, Standings, and other Conveniencies, provided for holding the said Markets, a Market will be held there, on Saturday the 3d Day of September next, at the usual Time of holding Markets; and afterwards, will be continued to be held and kept on every Wednesday and Saturday following, pursuant to the Powers in and by the said Letters Patent granted, for the Selling and Buying all Sorts of Provisions, Goods, and Wares, as aforesaid; and that all such Persons who shall think fit to take any Shambles, Stalls, or Standings in the said Market, for the exposing any Goods to Sale therein, may on the Publication hereof, apply to Mr. Joseph Crostwaite, at his House over against the Church in Greenwich, concerning the same. And for the encouraging Traders, and other Persons, to resort to, and use the said Markets, it is hereby declared, That all Persons taking any Shambles, or other Places, and using the same, for the Selling of any Goods therein, shall hold the said Shambles and Places Rent-free, and without paying any Thing for the same, for one Year, from the 3d Day of September next. Provided, that they come to an Agreement with the Directors of the said Hospital, at the End of Nine Months, to pay such Weekly Rents for the same, as shall be agreed upon, to commence from the End of the Year.

To be Sold by the Candle,

On Friday the 9th of September next, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard street at 12 o'Clock at Noon,

THE Good Ship WALPOLE with 32 Guns, lately arrived from the East Indies; Square Stern'd, built, by Messrs. Bronsdons, Burthen Tons more or less, with proportionable Dimensions, and extreamly well found, now lying in Messrs. Bronsdon's Dock, Deptford,

CHARLES BODMAN, Commander.

Inventories to be seen on board the said Ship, and at the Place of Sale.

To be sold by ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Legal Broker, living in Mincing-Lane.

N. B. *The Sale of this Ship was advertised for this Day the 26th of August, but is adjourned to Friday the 9th of September next, as above.*

Now in the Press, and speedily will be Published,

A Vindication of the Suffering Clergy, the People call'd Quakers, for Tythes, &c. (delivered by them to the Members of Parliament) from the objections of the Clergy of the Diocese of London, in a Treatise, intituled, *An Examination of a Book lately published by the Quakers, &c.* Wherein the Clergy's Precipitancy are consider'd, their Misrepresentations detected, and their Falsehoods made manifest. To which are added, some Remarks on the poor Vicar's Plea.

September 1. will be published,

(Price Six-Pence)

(*Neatly printed on a fine Paper, and stitch'd in blue Covers*)

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE: Or, AUGUST, 1737. Containing (more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price)

I. Proceedings and Debates in last Session of Parliament.

II. Original Letters and Dissertations, particularly a Demonstration, by N. Facio, F. R. S. That the Centre of the Great Orb is much nearer the Earth, and farther from the Sun, than is commonly supposed.

III. The most curious Essays from the Publick Papers, Humorous and Political.

IV. Poetical Essays, mostly new.

V. Historical Chronicle, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and sold by all Booksellers of Town and Country; of whom may be had the former Month.

The Publick will find by the Gentleman's Magazine for August, and the two preceding Months, how false the Boasts and how empty the Defiances, of certain Booksellers are; and it will then appear, that they must copy after us, as they did the State for July has already done, or be deficient in their Supplementary Intelligence. It is notorious, that these Gentlemen have employ'd their utmost Interest with their Brethren to throw out various false Pretences to our Readers, to which our Enemies, yet bitterly complain that we have Friends enough to follow them thro' every Article of their malicious but frightful Insinuations, will be needless, since, to make the Matter short, we freely submit to the Publick the whole upon which they ground their Defiance.

CONSUMPTIONS *of all Sorts,* *ASTHMA's, and all Disorders of the* Breast *and* Lungs, *Directly and infallibly cured by the* CHYMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has restored so many Thousands labouring under the deepest Consumptions, the most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and Strength, in few Days Time, after all other the most celebrated Arts and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the first Principle or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the Lungs or any other Kind, as also of Asthma's, or Shortness of Breath; reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good in a Day than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduced to a Skeleton; and immediately cures the most inveterate and almost suffocating Coughs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Stomach, Throat or Windpipe: Also Catarrhs, or Defluxions of Rheum, and all Pthisical and Asthmatick Effects, Hectick Fevers, Nightly Sweats, and Diarrhœa's, or Looseneses, in a pleasant and most agreeable Manner.

It is balsamick, healing and strengthening beyond Comparison, restores in all inward Wastings, Weakness, Decays of Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy Respiration or long Breathing, and speedily and in all Cases of ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, however so bad, without the least Disorder, Trouble or Confinement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be depended upon for the entire Cure of those Maladies.

Nor can the whole *Materia Medica* afford a quicker and certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but as the Character this most noble Chymical ELIXIR has gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of Consumptions and ASTHMA's, &c has occasioned many Attempts to counterfeit it, be careful therefore to have the Right, which can be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop, at the Sign of the Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other Place in England

LONDON Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row.*